

Refugee Reports

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PRESIDENT SETS 1988 REFUGEE ADMISSIONS LEVELS

Following consultations in late September between administration officials and Congress, President Reagan has authorized admissions of up to 72,500 refugees in FY 1988, a slight increase from the previous year. This figure continues the recent upward trend in admissions from the Soviet Union and lowers the regional ceiling for Southeast Asia (see chart on page 16). For the second consecutive year, the president has set aside an unfunded, unallocated reserve of 4,000 for "privately funded admissions," although the FY 87 reserve was never used.

In submitting its proposed FY 88 budget in January, the administration had estimated a refugee admissions level of 55,000 for the fiscal year, and requested \$314.5 million to cover overseas assistance and initial resettlement costs. The House has already appropriated \$319 million, but earmarks in the House appropriations bill could have the effect of reducing FY 88 admissions to around 50,000, according to congressional sources. Unless the Senate Appropriations Committee provides additional funding to cover the higher refugee ceilings, the administration will be forced to seek supplemental funding later in the year or face significant shortfalls in admissions.

"We Don't Guess as Well as We Should," Says U.S. Refugee Coordinator Testifying before the House Judiciary Committee on September 23, Ambassador Jonathan Moore, the U.S. Coordinator for Refugee Affairs, cited time lags and unforeseen regional developments as reasons for the discrepancy between the administration's January and September estimates. "It is a factor of the budget process being many months before the consultations process," Moore told the committee, and added, "We don't guess as well as we should."

In early 1987, the Soviet Union began to relax its emigration policies and to permit more Jews and other ethnic and religious minorities--Armenians and ethnic Germans--to leave the country. Soviet Jewish departures having fallen to a rate of only 100 per month in 1986, have now reached 700 to 900 per month, according to the State Department, and are expected to continue at that rate through FY 88. "It is by far the most

IN THIS ISSUE:

There has been a great deal of legislative activity this month related to refugees. The annual refugee consultations with Congress presented one opportunity to raise refugee issues; amendments to a State Department authorization bill, another.....1

● Update.....5

● Recent Developments

Thousands of Salvadorans repatriate from Mesa Grande, Honduras; Senate passes Southeast Asian refugee amendment; Other amendments give asylum preference to those fleeing communist countries, wider processing for Cubans, and permanent residence for Poles; Ethiopia again faces drought and famine.....6

● Projects and Programs

Group works to prevent child abuse in Southeast Asian community..... 13

● Resources 14

● Statistics

U.S. Refugee Admissions Ceilings.....16

significant change from the refugee admissions needs...one year ago," said Secretary of State George Shultz.

About 70 percent of the Soviet Jewish emigres choose to resettle in the United States, 25 percent in Israel, and the rest in other countries. The FY 88 regional ceiling for Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union is 15,000, an increase of 2,700 from the FY 87 revised ceiling. Since 1975, more than 192,000 Eastern European and Soviet refugees have resettled in the United States, according to State Department figures.

Judiciary Committee Members Critical of Southeast Asian Numbers

Although the regional ceiling for Southeast Asia declined for the eighth consecutive year, the reduction--from an FY 87 level of 32,000 to 29,500--appeared too small to satisfy some members of Congress. "Is this program ever going to end?" asked Rep. Romano Mazzoli (D-Ky.), chairman of the House Subcommittee on Immigration, Refugees, and International Law. "It is a purely immigration program," he said. "We are trying to put a square peg in a round hole. It doesn't fit."

A September 29 letter to the President from four key members of the Senate Judiciary Committee said that "concerns over the policy directions of our refugee program have deepened--particularly in Southeast Asia." The letter requested that only half of the 29,500 numbers authorized for first asylum refugees in the region be used before midyear consultations with the committee. The letter was signed by Sens. Joseph R. Biden Jr. (D-Del.), Strom Thurmond (R-S.C.), Edward M. Kennedy (D-Mass.), and Alan K. Simpson (R-Wyo.).

The consultation this year between the Senate and the administration took the form of a telephone call to Kennedy from Shultz. In a follow-up letter to Shultz dated September 29, Kennedy said, "the nomination of Judge Bork has consumed the time of the Judiciary Committee. We will reschedule the required hearing some time in late October."

The Senate Judiciary Committee's letter to the President also said it was "doubtful" that the first asylum ceiling for Southeast Asia "is justified without it becoming a 'quota,' for which pressures then build to fill." The four committee members expressed

"particular concern" that the ceiling would be reached only through an "extremely large increase" in the resettlement of Hmong, an ethnic group from the highlands of Laos. They requested that the committee be notified "before more than 1,000 Hmong refugees are processed during the coming year," and called for a congressional review of Hmong resettlement policies.

Shultz's testimony, which was presented by Moore at the House consultation hearing, defended the Southeast Asian ceiling, saying that "continuing the admissions program at nearly the same levels as last year reinforces the message of our firm commitment to the first asylum countries that we will continue to offer generous resettlement numbers as one means of relieving their first asylum burden."

Thai-Cambodian Border Focus of Congressional Concern

Several congressmen at the House hearing drew attention to the conditions of Cambodians in Thailand, both the 21,000 refugees in Khao I Dang and the 250,000 "displaced persons" on the Thai-Cambodian border. Rep. Peter Rodino (D-N.J.), chairman of the House Judiciary Committee, referred to a September 21 article in the New York Times and asked what was being done about "these horror stories" of suicide, rape, robbery, and murder.

"Security is a very troublesome situation" at the border, said Moore, "in terms of vulnerability to external attack and internal security." He said that "various proposals are pending" to improve protection for border Cambodians, particularly the 160,000 who live in Site 2. The examples cited by Moore included around-the-clock international presence in the camps; establishment of free markets to reduce the black-marketeering and bribery; reform of Task Force 80, the Thai paramilitary unit responsible for border security; and added support for the unarmed Cambodian "police" patrolling the camps.

The Senate Judiciary Committee letter to the President further recommended that "additional U.S. resources should be earmarked for UNBPO's [U.N. Border Relief Operation] proposals to upgrade and move part of the camp at Site 2, and for assistance to Thailand in providing regular, well-trained and disciplined troops to protect the refugees along the border."

The State Department authorization bill passed by the Senate on October 8 includes an amendment introduced by Sen. Mark O. Hatfield (R-Ore.), which authorizes \$2 million for each of the next two fiscal years "to train and deploy the Royal Thai Army" to replace Task Force 80 troops in providing refugee camp security. The amendment also includes a resolution that "international observers and relief personnel should be present on a twenty-four-hour a day basis at camp Site 2 and any other camps where it is deemed necessary" (see Recent Developments).

In response to a question about the prospects of resettling border Cambodians in the United States, Moore replied, "The Cambodians are 'displaced persons' and are not eligible for processing. I do not expect that situation to change." He added that "we have the possibility of bringing in some of these people through humanitarian parole and immigration visa processing," but admitted that "prospective admissions numbers are very low, and we have to overcome the problem of access, which is controlled by the Thai government."

For two years, the United States has been trying to initiate a program of immigration processing for Cambodians in Khao I Dang and on the border. According to guidelines published by the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS), Cambodians in the United States with relatives in Thailand may either file immigrant visa (IV) petitions on behalf of their relatives, or under limited conditions, request humanitarian parole (HP). Since the program was announced by Shultz in September 1985, only about 135 Cambodians have entered the United States through this route.

One step of the HP and IV processing procedure involves interviewing of potential beneficiaries by U.S. consular officials or, in some HP cases, by INS officers. So far, refugee program sources say, the Thai government has been very slow in granting access to conduct these interviews. Moore testified that 1,013 cases in Khao I Dang and on the border currently are waiting for interviews with U.S. officials.

There are indications that Thailand may allow increased access some time soon. In early October, Thai foreign minister Sitthi Savetsila visited the United States, where one of his meetings was with Sen. Claiborne

Pell (D-R.I.), chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. In an October 7 speech on the Senate floor, Pell announced that Sitthi "specifically undertook to facilitate the processing of some 2,000 cases of Cambodians with relatives in the United States."

Administration Sees Private Sponsorship as "Strong Idea" with Many "Obstacles"

At the House hearing, Rep. Hamilton Fish, Jr. (R-N.Y.) asked about the administration's purpose in setting aside numbers for private sector sponsorship even though the unfunded allocation of 4,000 was not touched in FY 87. "There may be opportunities to bring in refugees above the regionally allocated, federally funded ceiling," said Moore. "It is a strong idea that we are still committed to." He admitted that there were "obstacles" to overcome, principally that "within the private sector there is a feeling that resources are already being stretched."

A September status report from the Office of the U.S. Coordinator for Refugee Affairs identifies two main reasons why the administration supports the idea of a privately funded program. First, such a program "would enable some refugees to enter the United States who would not otherwise be admitted." Second, the report argues that "the role of the private sector in resettlement has diminished substantially since 1975," and that there are a variety of private resources that "are not being involved sufficiently by the voluntary agencies," including employers, ethnic associations, civic groups, and foundations.

The report describes efforts by the administration in FY 87 to develop short-term pilot projects, including one involving Baha'i refugees, a religious minority fleeing persecution in Iran. INS support for a Baha'i project stemmed from the fact that they come from a region, the Near East, in which refugee numbers have been oversubscribed, and that there is a well organized and dedicated Baha'i community in the United States that might be willing to offer support. The project was shelved, at least temporarily, when the Baha'i governing board, the nine-member National Spiritual Assembly, decided last month that financial and human resources were too limited to pursue the idea.

According to Shultz's testimony at the

consultation hearing, "Obstacles which have to be overcome in order for this initiative to be successful include: the availability and willingness of qualified sponsors; arrangements for costly medical coverage; the need for some start-up funds; and various equity and legal constraints."

Latin America "Least Certain of All the Regions"

The FY 88 ceiling of 3,500 for Latin America and the Caribbean is "the least certain of all the regions," said Shultz, "for the simple reason that it reflects a policy which cannot be implemented without the cooperation of the Cuban government."

Under the Migration Agreement of 1984, Cuba had promised to take back 2,746 Cubans from the Mariel boatlift deemed excludable from the United States due to mental illness or past serious criminal offenses. The United States, in turn, had agreed to admit up to 3,000 Cuban political prisoners and their close family members. In May 1985, Cuban leader Fidel Castro suspended that agreement, following the start of Radio Marti broadcasts by the United States.

In FY 87, only 265 Cuban refugees entered the United States, according to the State Department.

The FY 87 ceiling for Latin America had provided for processing of up to 1,000 non-Cuban refugees.

"We have found it difficult to establish a new program for non-Cuban refugees," said Shultz. "We have intensified our efforts, and INS is now beginning to approve small numbers of refugees from Central America."

Forty-two Central American refugees were resettled in the United States in FY 87, according to the State Department. Some 38 other refugees have been approved for admission by INS and will enter the country in FY 88. It is unclear whether a family of six Salvadorans, approved for resettlement, are included in the FY 87 or FY 88 figures. The others approved or resettled are all Nicaraguans.

Most of the refugees were interviewed by INS officials in San Jose, Costa Rica during the summer. INS officials made a second trip to Guatemala, Honduras and El Salvador between September 8 and September 24.

The cases were referred to INS officials

for review by personnel of the Intergovernmental Committee for Migration (ICM). ICM pre-screens applicants and assists in the preparation of cases, much like voluntary agencies do for INS elsewhere.

Nearly all the refugees reviewed thus far have been "urban," according to a State Department official. Refugees in camps have not been interviewed. "We are relying on UNHCR (the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees) or voluntary agencies to bring cases to ICM's attention," said Richard Scott of ICM.

Update

° Thailand has moved 52 Vietnamese from the Suan Plu detention center in Bangkok to Site 2, a camp on the Thai-Cambodian border housing more than 160,000 people, according to a September cable from the Department of State. In the past, Vietnamese in Suan Plu were moved to Phanat Nikhom, a refugee processing center 40 miles from Bangkok. "This change in policy could indicate that movement to Phanat Nikhom would no longer be permitted and could have serious implications for the future," the cable said.

° Vietnam released 480 re-education camp prisoners in September who were previously associated with the South Vietnamese government. The former prisoners are not eligible for resettlement, however.

According to the Vietnamese mission to the United Nations, among the released were two former government ministers; 18 administrative officials; nine generals, 248 field officers--including 115 colonels and 73 lieutenant colonels--and 117 junior officers. The mission said the official reason for the release was observance of Vietnam's national day on September 2.

In congressional testimony on September 30, David F. Lamberston, State Department deputy assistant secretary for East Asian and Pacific Affairs, said that "in terms of both the numbers of prisoners involved and their seniority--as well as the press coverage permitted--this prisoner release differed significantly from previous Vietnamese practice." He added, "We [the United States] welcomed this step, and have expressed the hope that all remaining

political prisoners will be freed and allowed to emigrate with their close family members."

In accompanying testimony, Gen. John Vessey said that during his August visit to Vietnam as special Presidential envoy he had asked the Vietnamese about having re-education prisoners freed and made eligible for resettlement. Vessey said he was told that re-education prisoners were "enemies of the government" who could conceivably cause Hanoi problems if they were permitted to leave Vietnam. However, Vessey added that officials seemed to modify their view toward the end of his visit.

° New interviews began in mid-September under the Orderly Departure Program (ODP), an arrangement for legal emigration from Vietnam, in which U.S. officials heard the cases of 1,067 people and approved all but 109. Additional interviewing of regular ODP cases, as well as Amerasian cases, is expected at the end of this month, according to a U.S. State Department spokesman.

Meanwhile, a bill introduced by Rep. Robert Mrazek to speed emigration of Amerasians to the United States has gained 160 co-sponsors, but it awaits a congressional hearing. According to a Mrazek source, Rep. Romano Mazzoli, chairman of the House immigration subcommittee, is waiting until the State Department issues a formal opinion on the Mrazek bill before he agrees to a hearing on the measure.

° Reports from Hong Kong indicate that colonial authorities are considering a proposal to deny asylum to further arrivals of Vietnamese boat people. According to the reports, the colony's closed camp policy is considered to have failed as a deterrent. A Hong Kong government source told Refugee Reports that representatives from the British foreign ministry went to Hong Kong in mid-September to explore with Vietnam the prospects for repatriating Vietnamese boat people. An Agence France report said Hanoi reiterated its long-standing public position just prior to the ministers' arrival that it would not accept boat people in large numbers, but only on a case-by-case basis.

° On September 21, Nicaragua reopened a border crossing near Las Manos, Honduras, as

part of an amnesty program designed to encourage thousands of Nicaraguan refugees and anti-government rebels to return, according to press reports. By September 26, only 20 people had taken advantage of the amnesty.

At least 10,000 Nicaraguans were reunited with their families at the border crossing on Saturday, September 28, participating in a day of temporary reunification. The group reportedly included refugees from camps in Jacaleapa and Teupasenti who were given permission by Honduran authorities to travel. On the Nicaraguan side, some family members came from as far away as Managua.

The peace plan signed August 7 by the five Central American presidents calls for each government to offer an amnesty to its political opponents by November 7.

° In the past 12 months, the Nicaraguan Ladino refugee population at UNHCR-registered camps in Honduras has nearly doubled. A total of 2,776 Nicaraguan Ladino refugees were registered as new arrivals in Jacaleapa and Teupasenti, Honduras during the first seven months of 1987, in comparison to 3,100 for all of 1986, according to Refugees magazine. The report noted that most of the newly registered refugees did not come directly from Nicaragua, but had been living in border areas without official residence permits.

° Recently a prominent Salvadoran opposition leader, Ruben Zamora, returned from seven years of exile to participate in peace negotiations with the Salvadoran government. Zamora, a leader of the Revolutionary Democratic Front (FDR), left El Salvador in 1980 following the murder of his brother by death squads and threats against his own life. On October 4, he was one of four opposition figures to meet with the government of President Jose Napoleon Duarte to negotiate an end to the 7-year-old guerrilla war.

° On September 18, Miguel Antonio Mejia Cruz, 27, who formerly had lived in the United States under sanctuary movement refuge, was arrested by the Salvadoran Treasury Police and subjected to extreme physical abuse, according to the Central American Refugee Center (CARECEN).

Mejia Cruz had returned to El Salvador

in January, 1987, believing, according to CARACEN sources, that the situation had changed enough to allow him to return.

After returning, he joined the Christian Committee for the Displaced of El Salvador (CRIPDES), a religiously based organization advocating for the rights of displaced persons.

According to CARECEN, after being subjected to torture, Mejia Cruz was forced to sign a confession, and was filmed saying he had not been tortured, that he was affiliated with the guerrillas, and that CRIPDES is a guerrilla front organization. He was then transferred to the political prisoner section of Mariona Prison, where he is reportedly still being held. According to an October 7 Christian Science Monitor report, 26 repatriates have been sent to the political wing of the Mariona prison since 1986.

° On October 8, the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) announced that undocumented aliens who had left the United States after January 1, 1982 and reentered using legal visas would now be eligible for legalization. INS Commissioner Alan C. Nelson also announced that in cases where both parents are eligible for legalization, but their minor children are not, that the INS would not deport the children. Nelson said, however, that cases involving only one eligible parent would have to be decided on a case-by-case basis. INS officials estimated that an additional 100,000 aliens could be made eligible for legalization because of these changes.

The INS also announced that nearly 800,000 aliens had applied for amnesty nationwide, and that the number is expected to reach two million when the program ends in May.

° Persons in temporary resident or conditional resident status as a result of the Immigration Reform and Control Act of 1986 marriage fraud amendments may now be considered as anchor relatives for refugees falling in processing priorities 3 and 5, according to a State Department cable. Refugee processing priorities 3 and 5 give preferential consideration for refugees with family ties in the United States. Until now, anchor relatives were required to have legal status as U.S. citizens, permanent

resident aliens, refugees, or asylees.

° Several more prominent Jewish refuseniks have been granted permission to exit the Soviet Union, including long-time activists Ida Nudel, Vladimir Slepak, and Aleksey Magarik. All three had been tried and convicted on charges related to their efforts to exit the country. The Washington Post reported Slepak as saying that allowing a cluster of refuseniks to exit "is not a solution to our problem. The problem will be solved when anyone who wants to leave can do so."

On September 29, The Jerusalem Post reported that Soviet authorities had issued more than 16,000 exit visas since January, 5,000 of which have been to Israel. There have been only 800 refusals, half of which are under appeal, the Post reported.

° In a report vehemently and categorically denied by both the Iranian and Israeli governments, the Turkish Daily News reported on September 14 that some 30,000 Jews will be allowed to leave Iran via Turkey in the next few months. Earlier the British newspaper, The Observer, had reported a secret deal to allow thousands of Jews to emigrate from Iran in exchange for military aid from Israel. On October 2, the Washington Post quoted Alois Mock, an Austrian official speaking at the UN, to the effect that thousands of Iranian Jews have been entering Austria via Pakistan. He told reporters at the UN that 5,100 Iranian Jews had come through Austria since 1983, and that the flow had increased sharply to 1,482 in the first six months of this year.

° The INS is scheduled to be in the Sudan from October 27 through December 10 to interview potential cases for U.S. refugee resettlement. The refugee office in Khartoum is expected to present the cases of 940 persons for consideration.

Recent Developments

THOUSANDS OF SALVADORAN REFUGEES RETURN HOME FROM HONDURAS

"Tell the world," said a Salvadoran refugee as he crossed the Honduran border back into

his homeland, "that October 10 and 11 are the days that the refugees from Mesa Grande took their first step toward freedom."

Some 4,314 refugees took that first step in a caravan of buses accompanied by a group of U.S. church observers. The repatriation climaxed months of negotiations among the refugees, the Salvadoran government, the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), and other concerned parties. The Salvadoran government had opposed the repatriation until the last moment, saying that the refugees would not be permitted to return to their original homes in conflict zones, and calling the petition for return by the Mesa Grande refugees an attempt to embarrass and discredit President Jose Napoleon Duarte.

"The return was very peaceful," Jose Escobar, executive director of the Interfaith Office on Human Rights in El Salvador, told Refugee Reports. He accompanied the refugees to the border and observed, "Aside from the hot sun on the ten-hour bus ride, there was no violence, no provocation on the Honduran side."

Escobar said that when the uncomfortable children on board his bus were told that the trip would be better when they reached the paved road, one child asked him what a paved road looked like. He had never seen one before. Born and raised in the Mesa Grande camp, many of the children were seeing the outside world for the first time.

Despite the peaceful repatriation, and the prospect of peace under the Arias Plan, there was nevertheless a continuing sense of fear.

In a cable from Tegucigalpa, Honduras, the UNHCR representative reported: "Returnees remained calm during journey to border and entrance in El Salvador in spite of fears regarding their personal safety."

American church observers reported similar impressions. "Many who returned were afraid," said one observer, Rev. Gustav H. Schultz, a Lutheran auxiliary bishop, who is the president of the Salvadoran Humanitarian Aid, Research, and Education (SHARE) Foundation. "We were afraid too." He told Refugee Reports that when he was in San Salvador and attempted to call church contacts, the phone lines were cut.

As recently as September 1, a bombing raid struck near Santa Marta, an area to which 1,000 of the refugees were planning to return. In that raid, at least one per-

son was killed and several others wounded.

Meanwhile, in Geneva, the International Council of Voluntary Agencies (ICVA) told the executive committee of the UNHCR that the mass return from Mesa Grande gives cause for concern. "Peaceful conditions do not prevail in the places of origin of the refugees...and their safety cannot be guaranteed," ICVA said. "UNHCR and others working with the refugees, therefore, have a tremendous responsibility when informing the refugees of the conditions in the regions of their home countries to which they wish to return."

ICVA noted that the explicit wish of repatriation should be respected and practical arrangements made for return, but cautioned that "misunderstandings regarding the actual conditions of life in their homelands should not be allowed to nourish unfounded expectations and hopes by the refugees." ICVA called for careful monitoring by the UNHCR, stressing that this monitoring "should not only take place during the immediate return but continue until they are successfully integrated."

Repatriation Culminates Long, Difficult Negotiations

The long process of negotiation leading to the return of these Mesa Grande refugees began in January when the refugees petitioned the UNHCR and the Salvadoran government for return based on eight conditions:

- ° right to return to places of origin;
- ° right to work without harassment;
- ° right to remain neutral in the conflict without obligatory recruitment by the armed forces;
- ° that military posts or civil defense units not be established in the repopulated sites;
- ° that there be no bombings or strafings in the repopulated sites;
- ° freedom of movement;
- ° right to deliver international humanitarian assistance to the sites; and
- ° right of freedom of expression.

The Salvadoran government had been reluctant to permit the return of a large group of refugees it considered sympathetic to rebel forces. President Duarte had reportedly said that he would only support repatriation on an individual basis on the condition that returnees resettle in zones

outside of conflict areas.

The refugees, on the other hand, insisted that they be permitted to return to their places of origin; that they be allowed to return as a group; that the military not be present; that international voluntary organizations be granted access; and that the refugees be given proper Salvadoran documentation.

More resistant than the Duarte government, was the Salvadoran military, according to journalists reporting from El Salvador. The Christian Science Monitor reported Salvadoran military personnel expressing the belief that the return of refugees to their original homes in the battle zones would help the rebel forces. "The Army has sought to depopulate such zones in an effort to cut the rebels off from a peasant support network," the Monitor reported. "The refugees' return to five towns in the conflictive zones in Chalatenango, Cabanas, and Cuscatlan provinces would directly contradict the Army's efforts."

However, on August 7, President Duarte signed the Arias Peace Plan, which includes a provision calling for governments to protect refugees wishing to repatriate and to facilitate their return. American church observers present at the border told Refugee Reports that draped across the front of the first bus to cross the border was a banner reading "WE ENTER EL SALVADOR UNDER THE PROTECTION OF THE ARIAS PEACE PLAN."

UNHCR Played Negotiating, Logistical Role

The UNHCR role in the repatriation effort was a matter of some controversy, as some advocates had accused the organization of opposing the repatriation. In actuality, the UNHCR had been involved for some time in negotiating for the voluntary repatriation of Salvadoran refugees with the Honduran and Salvadoran governments through the Tripartite Commission.

According to sources in the UNHCR, the High Commissioner, Jean Pierre Hocke, personally intervened in order to win the support of the Salvadoran government for the plan. At one point, in what a UNHCR source called "an exercise in brinksmanship" the agency withdrew logistical support for the repatriation effort "in order to get the Salvadoran government to come around." The strategy apparently worked, and the UNHCR was involved "in full force" on both sides

of the border in the repatriation effort.

At press time, there are still unresolved questions about the final destination of all of the refugees. It is unclear that all have been permitted to return to their home villages, many of which have been virtually destroyed and abandoned in the course of the civil war. Escobar said, "The government has agreed to allow people to return to their places of origin, but the military doesn't agree with the government and the army is now blockading the refugees' return to certain areas."

The question of documentation for the returned refugees has also, apparently, been left unresolved. Another U.S. observer who accompanied the refugees to the border, Sister Janet Gottschalk of the Medical Mission Sisters, told Refugee Reports that close to two-thirds of the refugees were children born in Honduras without documentation. Many of the adults, it is believed, also either destroyed or abandoned documents identifying them as Salvadorans when they fled the country.

Remaining Refugees in Honduras Watch

Closely The 4,314 refugees who returned are only a fraction of the 20,700 Salvadoran refugees who have been living in Honduran refugee camps for the past six years. In Mesa Grande itself, some 7,000 refugees remained behind.

The UNHCR cable noted, "Remaining population in Mesa Grande followed repatriation preparation and departure with great interest. Favorable comments were heard. Some refugees mentioned new mass repatriation could happen before end of the year but most are waiting for news before taking a decision."

Schultz reported that a refugee remaining behind approached him and said, "When you go home, say 7,000 remain here. Don't forget us. Also tell them, we will follow."

SENATE PASSES AMENDED HATFIELD BILL ON INDOCHINESE REFUGEES

On October 7, the Senate passed an amended version of the Indochinese Refugee Resettlement and Protection Act of 1987 introduced by Sen. Mark O. Hatfield (R-Ore.). The bill expresses a "sense of the Congress" that U.S. refugee admissions from the region

HIGHLIGHTS OF THE INDOCHINESE REFUGEE RESETTLEMENT AND PROTECTION ACT OF 1987 (FORMERLY S.814/H.R.1940)

Purpose: To provide for the protection of refugees in Southeast Asia through improvements in camp security and living conditions, as well as through the promotion of appropriate durable solutions and an ongoing resettlement program.

Section 704: The President shall submit a report within 120 days of enactment of this Act assessing the merit of transferring the authority to admit all refugees under the Immigration and Nationality Act from the Attorney General to the Secretary of State.

Section 705: Given the existing connection between ongoing resettlement and the preservation of first asylum, and to provide a stable and secure environment for refugees while dialogue is pursued on other long-range solutions, including voluntary repatriation and local settlement, it is the sense of the Congress that within the worldwide refugee admissions ceiling determined by the President, the President shall allocate (A) at least 28,000 admissions from East Asia, and (B) at least 8,500 admissions for the Orderly Departure Program for each of the fiscal years 1988, 1989, and 1990.

It is the sense of the Congress that Indochinese refugees who have lived in camps for three years or longer are of special humanitarian concern to the United States and should be considered

as eligible for refugee processing. Under the leadership of the United States, renewed international efforts should be made to resettle these long-stayers, as proposed in the Report of the Secretary of State's Indochinese Refugee Panel in April 1986.

Section 706: The bill allocates \$5 million for each of the fiscal years 1988 and 1989 "for educational programs, projects, or activities along the Thai-Lao-tian border and the Thai-Cambodian border which are carried out by Thai or other non-governmental organizations in conjunction with relief organizations and civilian camp leadership."

Section 707: The bill allocates \$5 million for each of the fiscal years 1988 and 1989 "to provide financial assistance for Thai villages affected by Indochinese refugee camps."

Section 708: The bill allocates \$2 million for each of the fiscal years 1988 and 1989 "to train and deploy the Royal Thai Army to protect Indochinese refugees and those in refugee-like situations in Thailand."

Section 709: "It is the sense of the Congress that the international community should increase its efforts to assure that Indochinese refugee camps within Thailand are protected and that international observers and relief personnel should be present on a twenty-four hours-a-day basis at camp "Site 2" and any other camp where it is deemed necessary."

should remain at current levels for the next three fiscal years, and authorizes funds for refugee protection and education in Thailand.

Hatfield's legislation, which was attached to a State department authorization bill, passed by a vote of 63 to 33, and now goes to a House-Senate conference committee for further consideration. (An article on other refugee-related amendments follows.)

The current version of Hatfield's bill differs from the original version (S. 814) drafted in March in that all statutory changes to the Refugee Act of 1980 have been

removed. Hatfield said the changes were made "to accommodate the chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, who would prefer not to have legislation amending the Refugee Act of 1980."

"I believe the United States remains committed to a responsible resettlement program in Southeast Asia for the next three years," said Hatfield in an October 7 Senate speech. "Only such a commitment will ensure protection for the overwhelming majority of refugees in the region who will not be resettled and cannot go home at this time."

A primary opponent of the bill was Sen.

ROLL CALL VOTE ON HATFIELD AMENDMENT

YEAS--63

ADAMS (D-Wash.)
 ARMSTRONG (R-Colo.)
 BAUCUS (D-Mont.)
 BINGAMAN (D-N.M.)
 BOREN (D-Okla.)
 BOSCHWITZ (R-Minn.)
 BRADLEY (D-N.J.)
 BUMPERS (D-Ark.)
 CHAFEE (R-R.I.)
 CRANSTON (D-Calif.)
 D'AMATO (R-N.Y.)
 DASCHLE (D-S.D.)
 DeCONCINI (D-Ariz.)
 DIXON (D-Ill.)
 DODD (D-Conn.)
 DOLE (R-Kan.)
 DOMENICI (R-N.M.)
 DURENBERGER (R-Minn.)
 EVANS (R-Wash.)
 FOWLER (D-Ga.)
 GARN (R-Utah)
 GLENN (D-Ohio)
 GRAHAM (D-Fla.)
 HARKIN (D-Iowa)
 HATCH (R-Utah)
 HATFIELD (R-Ore.)
 HECHT (R-Nev.)
 HEINZ (R-Pa.)
 HELMS (R-N.C.)
 HOLLINGS (D-S.C.)
 INOUE (D-Hawaii)
 KASTEN (R-Wis.)
 KERRY (D-Mass.)
 LAUTENBERG (D-N.J.)
 LEAHY (D-Vt.)
 LEVIN (D-Mich.)
 MATSUNAGA (D-Hawaii)
 MCCAIN (R-Ariz.)
 McCLELLURE (R-Idaho)
 MELCHER (D-Mont.)
 METZENBAUM (D-Ohio)
 MIKULSKI (D-Md.)
 MITCHELL (D-Maine)
 MURKOWSKI (R-Alaska)
 NUNN (D-Ga.)
 PACKWOOD (R-Ore.)
 PELL (D-R.I.)
 QUAYLE (R-Ind.)
 REID (D-Nev.)
 RIEGLE (D-Mich.)
 SANFORD (D-N.C.)
 SARBANES (D-Md.)
 SASSER (D-Tenn.)
 SPECTER (R-Pa.)

STAFFORD (R-Vt.)
 STENNIS (D-Miss.)
 STEVENS (R-Alaska)
 SYMMS (R-Idaho)
 TRIBLE (R-Va.)
 WARNER (R-Va.)
 WEICKER (R-Conn.)
 WILSON (R-Calif.)
 WIRTH (D-Colo.)

NAYS--33

BENTSEN (D-Tex.)
 BIDEN (D-Del.)
 BOND (R-Mo.)
 BREAUX (D-La.)
 BURDICK (D-N.D.)
 BYRD (D-W.Va.)
 CHILES (D-Fla.)
 COCHRAN (R-Miss.)
 COHEN (R-Maine)
 CONRAD (D-N.D.)
 DANFORTH (R-Mo.)
 EXON (D-Neb.)
 FORD (D-Ky.)
 GRAMM (R-Tex.)
 GRASSLEY (R-Iowa)
 HEFLIN (D-Ala.)
 HUMPHREY (R-N.H.)
 JOHNSTON (D-La.)
 KARNES (R-Neb.)
 KASSERBAUM (P-Kan.)
 LUGAR (R-Ind.)
 McCONNELL (R-Ky.)
 NICKLES (R-Okla.)
 PRESSLER (R-S.D.)
 PROXMIER (D-Wis.)
 PRYOR (D-Ark.)
 ROCKEFELLER (D-W.Va.)
 ROTH (R-Del.)
 RUDMAN (R-N.H.)
 SHELBY (D-Ala.)
 SIMPSON (R-Wyo.)
 THURMOND (R-S.C.)
 WALLOP (P-Wyo.)

NOT VOTING--4*

GORE (D-Tenn.)
 KENNEDY (D-Mass.)
 MOYNIHAN (D-N.Y.)
 SIMON (D-Ill.)

* The four senators not voting were absent. According to the Congressional Record transcript, Senator Gore, "if present and voting, would vote 'yea'." Moynihan and Simon were co-sponsors of the original Hatfield bill (S-814).

Alan K. Simpson (R-Wyo.), ranking minority member of the Subcommittee on Immigration and Refugee Affairs. In a floor debate on the amendment, Simpson called the measure a "mistake." The U.S. resettlement program "creates a real draw," he said, inducing more people to leave Vietnam, Cambodia, and Laos "seeking greater freedom and greater economic opportunity." This makes them "economic migrants, not refugees," Simpson said. "They indeed pass the test as human beings who are in wretched circumstances, but do not pass the test of refugee."

"I just do not think...that it is right," Simpson continued, "to do violence to the Refugee Act by legislating specific numbers for a specific area of the world."

"We are not asking for any change in definitions," Hatfield responded. "We are not asking for any change in the regulations." He called the resolution a "signal" of a three-year commitment to resettlement in Southeast Asia.

The chairman of the Senate Subcommittee on Immigration and Refugee Affairs, Sen. Edward Kennedy (D-Mass.), was absent for the vote on the amendment.

SENATE PASSES FOREIGN RELATIONS BILL WITH REFUGEE AMENDMENTS

The Senate on October 8 passed a foreign relations bill authorizing appropriations of up to \$3.6 billion for the Department of State in FY 88. Refugee-related amendments in the bill covered a variety of issues, including protection and resettlement of Indochinese refugees (see previous stories), new penalties for expulsion of asylum-seekers from Communist countries, permanent residency for Poles in the United States with extended voluntary departure (EVD) status, and wider processing criteria for Cuban political prisoners.

H.R. 1777, which includes a total of 36 amendments, passed by a vote of 85 to 8 and has been referred to a House-Senate conference committee for further consideration.

Helms Offers "Medvid Memorial" Amendment

An amendment introduced by Sen. Jesse Helms, (R-N.C.), and approved by voice vote, would suspend without pay for one year any U.S. government employee "who orders the expulsion...of any person seeking political

asylum from a Communist country without the review and rejection of the person's claim by the Secretary of State and the Attorney General." The "Miroslav Medvid Memorial Act of 1987" is named for the Russian seaman who tried to defect when his freighter was anchored off New Orleans in October 1985. Medvid was returned to the Soviet ship by the U.S. Border Patrol.

"The amendment is unnecessary," said Sen. Alan K. Simpson (R-Wyo.) "and would only encourage additional 'country specific' amendments to the Refugee Act," which was drafted to be "ideologically neutral." "I fear we are returning to the old patchwork of different programs that evolve in response to specific areas of concern--or pressure," he said.

Simpson was joined in opposition to the Helms amendment by Sen. Edward M. Kennedy (D-Mass.), chairman of the Subcommittee on Immigration and Refugee Affairs. "It really turns the clock back on our efforts to treat all refugees from all countries fairly and equitably," said Kennedy. "I am astonished anyone would propose that we treat refugees fleeing Communist persecution any differently than we treat refugees fleeing persecution of the left or right. Why not add Iran, South Africa and Chile to the list of countries identified in this amendment?"

Mikulski and Lautenberg Amendments Pass

The Senate also passed an amendment introduced by Sen. Barbara Mikulski (D-Md.) to allow about 7,000 Polish refugees living in the United States since July 21, 1984 to adjust to permanent resident status. This group is currently living under EVD status, a temporary stay of deportation granted to specific nationality groups at the discretion of the Attorney General. "Having their status renewed every 6 months does not permit these refugees to lead a stable life," said Mikulski. "They are in a constant state of limbo."

A provision introduced by Sen. Frank R. Lautenberg (D-N.J.) would, in his words, "eliminate barriers to Cuban entry into the United States that have arisen as a result of the breakdown of the Mariel Migration Agreement." Under that agreement, the United States had committed itself to resettle up to 3,000 Cuban political prisoners and their immediate families if Cuba would take back some 2,700 "Marielitos" who

were found to be excludable for reasons of mental illness or previous criminal activity after coming to the United States as part of the Mariel Boatlift in 1980.

Cuba suspended that agreement in May 1985 and in response, the United States "instituted a policy of processing only Cuban political prisoners in jail more than 10 years, and we cut off normal Cuban immigration," Lautenberg said. His amendment allows processing of Cuban political prisoners "without regard to the duration of such imprisonment" and restores normal immigration processing. "It is unfair and unwarranted to punish Castro's own victims for Castro's behavior toward the United States," said Lautenberg.

NEW FAMINE THREATENS ETHIOPIA

The 1984-85 famine in Ethiopia, which killed many Ethiopians and caused the exodus of hundreds of thousands more to neighboring countries in search of food, is still fresh in the minds of Ethiopians and the international community. Yet, less than three years after the onset of that devastating famine, Ethiopians are bracing for another.

Concern about the drought and potential famine began early in the summer, when expected rains failed to come. Paulos Tesfa Giorgis, head of the Sudan-based Eritrean Relief Association (ERA), who recently visited the United States to appeal for food aid for Eritrea, told Refugee Reports, "In 1985 we had some rains, and in 1986, they were good. In May 1987, the rains began and gave people hope for this year. They began to prepare their land for the June rains. But in June we had very small rains, and in July, none at all. So we had nothing either for the early crops or for the late crops. Now there is more or less total failure of crops in Eritrea."

Another area deeply affected by the drought is the province of Tigray, where the problem has been severely compounded by a plague of locusts, which threatens to destroy what few crops survived the drought. According to the Relief Society of Tigray (REST), more than two-and-a-half million people are threatened by the effects of plague and famine. REST says that there is an "urgent need to bring emergency relief to people in their villages and thus prevent

a massive influx of refugees to Western Tigray or over the border into the Sudan."

On September 29, the United States responded to appeals from Ethiopia and voluntary aid agencies working there by announcing a pledge of 114,252 metric tons of food to help people in the drought-affected areas. The United States will also pay for the cost of transporting the food to its final destinations within Ethiopia. To allay fears that the Ethiopian government might divert food for other purposes, the food aid is being channeled through U.S. agencies operating in Ethiopia.

Other donor countries have not been as quick to respond. At a meeting of representatives of donor countries held in Addis Ababa recently, pledges announced by western donors fell far short of the anticipated need. A UN representative warned that donors should begin planning for large-scale airlifts in 1988.

Although the American aid has been approved as a humanitarian gesture, there is growing concern within the U.S. government that Ethiopia's brand of socialist agricultural policies is causing its inability to deal with crises when they arise.

According to U.S. Agency for International Development (AID) official Alexander Love, testifying before the House Select Committee on Hunger on October 8, "Ethiopia's agricultural policies provide no production incentive for the peasant farmer--the source of ninety percent of Ethiopia's agricultural production." He added, "The state farms, however, notorious for their inefficiency and squandering of resources, receive the lion's share of the agricultural budget. Consequently, total agricultural production has stagnated since 1980."

Love told the committee that "agricultural policies cannot compensate for a lack of rain, but appropriate farm policies can help generate surpluses in good years that will help meet deficits in bad years."

Although humanitarian aid is not yet threatened by Ethiopia's refusal to reform its agricultural policies (the United States does not give Ethiopia development aid), there are already those who feel such aid should not be given. Several questions during the select committee hearings concerned how long congress would continue to vote for such aid without guarantees of reforms.

For those threatened with famine,



1985: Ethiopian refugee children receive supplementary feeding.

photo: Hiram A. Ruiz, USCP.

however, the problem is now. Giorgis said, "We have food to enable us to reach November 1987 only. After November, ERA has no food available and has appealed for food to reach Eritrea by November."

Following the recent U.S. pledges, food deliveries will start. Lutheran World Relief (LWR), one of a consortium of aid agencies which works with ERA and REST, is among those agencies through which the U.S. food aid will be channeled. Norman Barth, LWR executive director, testifying before the select committee, reinforced the need

to get food to the refugees in their villages quickly. "Our desire...is to be able to feed people where they live in Eritrea and Tigray--not in feeding camps in the Sudan, as in 1984 and 1985," he said. "It's much better to keep farmers on their land. This is a way to escape the horrors of feeding camps and the disruption of the fragile economies of the region."

Projects and Programs

PROJECT WORKS TO PROTECT REFUGEE CHILDREN FROM SEXUAL ABUSE

Child abuse, now recognized by the American public at large as a problem of wider dimensions than many ever expected, has, for the most part, not been acknowledged by the Southeast Asian community. But refugee children have also been found to be victimized.

The isolation of the Southeast Asian community, based on language as well as cultural barriers, has made it difficult for its members to report these crimes or to help the victims.

However, in the state of Washington, King County Rape Relief initiated a Southeast Asian Child Sexual Assault Prevention Project (SEACAPP) in response to a suspicion that refugee children were also vulnerable to sexual abuse. Although no cases of Southeast Asian sexual assault had been reported prior to the start of the project, after Lao and Vietnamese speaking counselors were made available in March 1986, six third-party accounts and two victim calls involving Southeast Asians were reported. Of these, four were child molestation cases.

SEACAPP staff believe that the problem is far more extensive than reporting would indicate. Several cultural factors suggest the vulnerability of Southeast Asian refugee children. First, according to Debbie Wong, outreach coordinator for the project, "Southeast Asian children are typically taught always to comply with what adults tell them to do." They are taught that it is proper to respect the wishes of authority figures, thus making it difficult to follow the assertive techniques generally suggested to children to prevent abuse. Second,

Southeast Asian cultures teach that discussion of sexual issues is a taboo. This, the SEACAPP staff say, inhibits children from telling about sexual assault as well as the family's willingness to report incidents to outsiders. Third, Southeast Asians value family reputation to the extent that it is believed some families may not report sexual assaults out of embarrassment and fear of rejection by the community.

Counselors Attempt to Overcome Cultural Barriers

Wong said that the most important factor for a successful program of this nature is to establish trust with the clients. Approaches are made to respected community leaders, and SEACAPP has sponsored several programs of general community education. "But we haven't overcome all the resistance," said Wong. "Denial is very strong."

When a child abuse case comes to light, Wong said that the first step is for SEACAPP counselors to help the parents to believe the child. "Usually the parents have trouble believing the child. Some children have even been made outcasts. But we calm the parents down, and they usually end up coming around."

In counseling sessions, children and parents are interviewed in separate rooms. Wong said that it would be considered disrespectful for a child to speak of these subjects to an outsider in the presence of his or her parents.

Wong said that SEACAPP has had surprising success in the receptivity of parents to teaching children to say "no" to unwanted touching. This is considered to be a particularly important breakthrough in light of the culture's emphasis on children's obedience to adults.

Multilingual Materials Reach Out to Refugee Communities

SEACAPP has developed several resources directed to informing the Southeast Asian community about the problem of child abuse and how to prevent it. A 40-page illustrated booklet, Helping Your Child to be Safe, is available in two multilingual editions, English-Khmer-Lao and English-Vietnamese-Chinese. The booklet's illustrations would be appropriate for use by teachers or counselors for those who might have trouble reading the text. The booklet includes case stories, a glossary of words, and advice on how sexual abuse

Helping Your Child to be Safe

ĐỂ GIÚP CON EM QUI VI DUOC AN TOAN

請維護您的子女的安全



LANGUAGES ARE ENGLISH, CHINESE & VIETNAMESE

Child abuse prevention booklet aimed at Southeast Asian community

can be detected, prevented, or reported.

Another illustrated booklet provides Southeast Asian teenagers with advice on ways to avoid sexual assault. Be Aware, Be Safe, written in easy-to-read English with a glossary of terms in Khmer, Lao, Vietnamese, and Chinese, discusses rape, dating mores, how to prevent sexual assault, and what to do after being assaulted.

A "Protect Your Children" poster is also available in Chinese and Vietnamese, and Khmer and Lao.

SEACAPP is also presently developing three videos (directed to parents; teenagers; and younger children) and a curriculum closely linked to the booklets. Wong said that the development of these resources will be especially helpful for those who are not able to read, and will also help to include education on child abuse in English-as-a-second-language and cultural orientation classes.

King County Rape Relief has also published He Told Me Not to Tell, in Spanish

and English editions, which informs parents about the risks their children might face. It suggests ways parents can teach their children how to protect themselves through story telling and "what if" and "saying no" games.

He Told Me Not to Tell is available in Spanish or English for \$2.50. The other publications and posters in Southeast Asian editions are available for \$1.25 each. Bulk discounts are also available. Add 10 percent to the price of the order for postage and handling. To order materials, or for further information about the project, contact King County Rape Relief, 1025 South Third, Renton, WA 98055. (206) 226-5062.

Resources

AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL 1987 REPORT FOCUSES ON REFUGEES, ASYLUM SEEKERS

Many governments have become more anxious to deny sanctuary to political refugees than to stop the persecution that caused their plight, said Amnesty International, as it released its 1987 report on human rights abuses worldwide.

Amnesty said that men, women, and children fleeing persecution increasingly are finding the doors to safe haven "being slammed in their faces."

As evidence of this growing tendency to reject asylum seekers, Amnesty noted the repatriation by France of Spanish Basques to Spain in 1986. The Basques claimed that they were tortured upon their return, a claim supported by medical evidence.

The report also cited the return of Soviet citizens to the USSR by Finland. They were still imprisoned in the Soviet Union at the end of 1986.

Botswana also forcibly returned a Zimbabwean opposition figure who was then held in incommunicado detention for months, according to the report. At the end of 1986, he was still being held without charge or trial.

The Amnesty report also noted the convictions of members of the sanctuary movement in the United States, who had openly challenged the application of U.S. immigration laws by providing safe haven to refugees from El Salvador and Guatemala.

The Amnesty International report, covering the 1986 calendar year, includes summaries of human rights conditions in 129 countries, from all geographical regions, and representing the entire spectrum of political systems.

The report is available for \$10 from Amnesty International, National Office, Publications Department, 322 Eighth Avenue, New York, NY 10001.

INTERACTION PUBLISHES SOUTHERN AFRICA DEVELOPMENT NEWS

The first edition of Southern Africa Development News (SADN), a bimonthly publication of InterAction, The American Council for Voluntary International Action, was published in October.

Produced by Interaction's Southern Africa Task Force, the twelve-page newsletter will "act as a forum for organizations and individuals interested or engaged in development/relief work in Southern Africa," according to its editor. The October edition includes articles on voluntary agency activity in Mozambique, Angola, Malawi, and Botswana; legislative updates; conference notes; and interviews.

InterAction member agencies automatically receive one free subscription. Additional subscriptions are \$50 per year. Direct subscription inquiries to Lee Cameron, InterAction, 200 Park Avenue South, New York, NY 10003. (212) 777-8210.

BOOKLET INTRODUCES THE CULTURE OF IRANIAN REFUGEES

The basics of Persian culture are introduced to the American public in Iranian Refugees in America: A Cross-Cultural Perspective.

The 23-page booklet describes important customs and social norms and shows how misunderstandings can arise based on cultural differences between Americans and Iranians. For example, while Persian culture has an elaborate system of hospitality and social etiquette, Americans are more likely to be straight-to-the-point in ways that would strike Iranians as rude. Conversely, Iranians are more likely to ask personal questions in the course of social

conversation, questions that would strike many Americans as an invasion of privacy, but which Iranian culture looks upon as a sincere expression of interest and friendship.

Iranian Refugees in America is directed toward refugee sponsors and service providers. For example, it advises, "It is important that sponsors of refugees or others should greet the new arrivals, visit them in their homes, and invite them to tea or dinner. It is part of their cultural expectation that newcomers should be greeted and visited." The authors suggest that American families pair with newly arrived refugees "as a kind of buddy system."

Iranian Refugees in America is available for \$1 from the U.S. Baha'i Refugee Office, National Spiritual Assembly of the Baha'is of the United States, Wilmette, IL 60091. A companion volume, also available in Persian, highlights salient features of American culture and society for Iranian refugees.

VIDEO SHOWS HMONG SHAMANS

The aptly titled video, "Between Two Worlds: The Hmong Shaman in America," shows how the ritual practices of Hmong Shamans have been transported to the United States and continue to be performed among the refugee community.

Ancient shamanic rituals, including animal sacrifice and trance-like healing, are shown being performed in the heart of a modern American city. The 28-minute video, winner of several film awards, also shows the cultural tensions caused by the dislocation of the Hmong to the United States. In one episode, a missionary tries to convert a traditional Hmong family. The film also looks closely at the phenomenon of Sudden Unexpected Death Syndrome (SUDDS), which strikes young men in the community.

To rent the video, send \$40, plus \$5 postage and handling, to Siegel Productions, P.O. Box 6123, Evanston, IL 60202. To order by phone call (312) 528-6563, indicating video format. Rentals are for one showing only and should be placed well in advance. The purchase price of the video is \$200.

U.S. REFUGEE ADMISSIONS CEILINGS

	<u>FY 87 CONSULTATION LEVELS</u>	<u>FY 87 REALLOCATED LEVELS</u>	<u>FY 87 ESTIMATED ARRIVALS IN THE U.S.</u>	<u>FY 88 AUTHORIZED ADMISSIONS CEILING</u>
Africa	3,500	2,000	2,000	3,000
East Asia				
First Asylum	32,000	32,000	30,800	29,500
ODP	8,500	8,500	8,500	8,500
Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union	10,000	12,300	12,300	15,000
Latin America and the Caribbean	4,000	1,000	400	3,500
Near East/South Asia	8,000	10,200	10,000	9,000
SUBTOTAL	66,000	66,000	64,000	68,500
Unallocated Reserve	4,000	4,000	0	4,000
TOTAL	70,000	70,000	64,000	72,500

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